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been considerable. It is therefore the more to be regretted Miss Dillenius did not choose another subject of investigation on which she could have proven her patience and skill. American physical anthropology abounds in interesting problems, the solution of which would have benefited science much more than the seeking for a chimerical "true" primitive headform. In this connection I would quote the opinion of Virchow: "Die Ermittlung der natürlichen Schädelform der Eingeborenen ist in keinem Welttheil mit so grossen Schwierigkeiten verknüpft, als in Amerika" (*Crania Americana*, p. 5). Thus the ground Miss Dillenius chose, or was suggested to tread on, is a slippery one indeed, with very few landmarks. Where many an old traveler in the fields of anthropology might have stumbled or lost his way, we can hardly blame a newcomer with but little experience if a similar fate befalls him.

H. TEN KATE.

Cat's Cradles from Many Lands. By KATHLEEN HADDON. London & New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$, pp. xvi, 95; 59 ills.

Miss Haddon has been introduced into the subject of the forms of play of primitive people under the eminent guidance of her father. She gives us in the present volume a useful collection of string figures, collected from a variety of sources. She applies the common terminology devised by Dr Haddon. Her book and that of Mr Jayne are valuable sources for a form of play that has attracted the attention of students, and is perhaps better known than any other games of primitive people.

FRANZ BOAS.